

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al } AFFIDAVIT
- AGAINST - } of
ARAKI, Sadao, et al } AKAMATSU, Sadao

I, AKAMATSU, Sadao, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, AKAMATSU, Sadao was Secretary to the War Minister in 1937 when General TOJO, Hideki was Vice-Minister of War. I was appointed Secretary to the War Minister again in November, 1940. When War Minister TOJO formed a new Cabinet on October 18, 1941 following the resignation of the third KONOYE Cabinet en bloc, I was appointed Secretary to the Prime Minister. In July, 1944 after the TOJO Cabinet's resignation, I was appointed Chief of the Section of Military Affairs in the War Ministry. In February, 1945, I went over to China as a unit commander. Following the termination of the war, I returned home from China.

2. On October 17, 1941, shortly after General TOJO received a telephonic summons from the Imperial Court, I was advised by two of General TOJO's aides that he had received such a summons. After the telephone call, I saw General TOJO writing a memorandum about the Army's attitude toward the resignation of the third KONOYE Cabinet. Before he left his office to go to the Imperial

Court, General TOJO and General SUGIYAMA held a conversation in my presence from which I learned that General TOJO had not been informed of the reason why he was being summoned but had jumped to the conclusion that it was with respect to the Army's attitude in connection with KONOYE's resignation.

General TOJO personally told me several days later that when he proceeded to the Palace, at that time he was told by the chamberlain he would not be given a seat in the Imperial presence the day (meaning there would not be a long conference) and learned Navy Minister OIKAWA also repaired to the Palace, following him, being summoned by the Emperor. General TOJO also told me that therefore he had assumed that he would certainly receive a caution from the Emperor with respect to the Army's attitude and proceeded to the Imperial presence with that in mind.

I accompanied him to the Imperial Palace. When he withdrew from the Imperial presence, General TOJO looked very serious and said nothing. He ordered his chauffeur to car to the Meiji Shrine. A gendarme and I went with him. When the car reached the precincts of the Meiji Shrine, the General alighted from the car and offered a prolonged silent prayer to the Shrine, after which he worshipped before the TOGO and Yasukuni Shrines. When he had completed his round of visits

to those shrines, General TOJO told me, for the first time that he was commanded by the Emperor to form a succeeding Cabinet.

3. When he returned to his official residence, General KIMURA, Vice-Minister of War, General MUTO, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry, and others gathered round him but General TOJO did not seek their counsel. During the formation of his Cabinet by General TOJO, I stayed in the room next to that, used by the General, all the time and took charge of telephonic communications between his headquarters for the formation of his Cabinet and the outside world. General TOJO ignored the Army officials at that time and some of those close to him told me they were apprehensive of his attitude.

4. Prime Minister TOJO also told me to the following effect about two days later:

"The TOJO before his acceptance of the Imperial command to form a new Cabinet and the TOJO after his acceptance are entirely different in character. Now, TOJO, as Prime Minister, is firmly determined to assist His Majesty the Emperor".

5. Such was the domestic situation, prevailing at that time, that many people advocated a vigorous policy toward America. Prime Minister TOJO told me shortly after war had commenced that he had concurrently assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs as he had been prompted by the desire to assume the responsibility for maintenance of peace and order at home, in case it was decided to avert war with America.

Def. Doc. #2265

Admiral SHIMADA was recommended Navy Minister by the Navy.

On this 2 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT: AKAMATSU, Sadao (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(signed) AKAMATSU, Sadao (seal)

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木 貞雄 其他

Exhibit #

供

述

書

供述者

赤松 貞雄

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先づ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ
如ク供述致シマス。

一、予、赤松貞雄ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス。

十三年、陸軍大中秘書官タリシコトアリ。又一九四〇年（昭和十五年）十一月ヨリ陸軍大中秘書官トナリ、第三次近衛内閣組閣ノ後一九四一年（昭和十六年）十月十八日東條内閣相ガ内閣ヲ組織シタル後モ終焉大中秘書官トシテ勤務シタリ。

東條内閣桂冠後ハ一九四四年（昭和十九年）七月陸軍省軍機課長トナリ一九四五年（昭和二十年）二月即陸長トシテ支那ニ赴任シ終勤務歸國セリ。

二、一九四一年（昭和十六年）十月十七日東條大將ガ官中ヨリノ御召ノ旨詔ヲ受クテ直後、東條大將ノ二人ノ副官カラ此ノ事ヲ告々テレタリ。ソノ旨詔ノ後予ハ東條大將ガ第三次近衛内閣組閣ニ關スル陸軍ノ態度ニツイテ覺悟ヲ認メツ、アリタルヲ目撃セリ。參内ノ爲ニ出發スル直前東條大將ハ、杉山大將ト予ノ面前ニテ旨詔ヲ爲シタルガ、ソレニ依リ予ハ東條大將ノ御召ノ理由ヲ知ラザリシコト、及ムノ理由ハ第三次近衛内閣組閣ニ關スル陸軍ノ爲先ヲ御下問アラセラルニ違ナシトノ結論ニ達シタルコトヲ知レリ。

參内スルヤ本日ハ陛下ノ御前ニ於テ椅子ヲ賜ハラザルベシトノ詔ヲ侍

從ヨリ聴取シタルコト、(之ハ會議ガ長クナキコトヲ意味ス)及川海相モ同ジク御召ニヨリ縁イテ參内シ來リタルコトニヨリ、東條大將ハ愈々是ハ御注意ヲ蒙ルニ違ヒナシト心ジ恐懼シテ御前ニ參進セラレタル由ヲ予ハ數日後ニ於テ新シク東條大將ヨリ聞キタルヲ記憶ス。

組閣ノ大命ヲ拜受シテ退下シタル後ハ東條大將ハ極メテ眞鍾ナル表情ニテ一言モ語ラズ。邑城ヨリ直ニ明治神宮ニ參拜スルコトヲ命セラレ、同神宮ニ到リ神前ニ於テ駄神祠入シク、參拜ヲ終リタル後縁イテ東郷神社及靖國神社ニ參拜ノ後初メテ隨行セル予ニ組閣ノ大命ヲ拜シタル旨ヲ語ラレタリ。

三、官邸ニ戻ルヤ木村監軍次官、駄馬軍務局長等ガ參集シタルモ組閣ニツイテハ東條大將ハ之等ノ人ハ相談相手トセザリキ。

東條大將ノ組閣中予ハ御室デ語メ切りデ冒話ノ連絡ニ當リタリ。當時ノ東條大將ノ態度ガ係リニモ陸軍ヲ無視セルガ此キ印象アリタル焉ニ周圍ノ者ガ之ヲ心配シタルコトアリ。

ノ東條首相ハ又二日後予ニ向ツテ「東條ハ大命拜受前ノ東條ト拜受後所存デアツタ。」ト語ラレタルニ依リ予ハ明カニ之ヲ認メタリ。

五、當時對米強硬者ハ歎カラザル國內情勢ナリ。戰爭開始直後東條首

相ハ戰爭回避セル場合ノ國內治安ノ責任ヲ自ラ執ル爲メニ内務大臣ヲ
モ兼務セリト予ニ語リタリ。
島田海軍大將ハ海軍ニ依リ海相ニ推薦セラレタリ。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）二月七日 於

極東國際軍事裁判所

供述者 赤松貞雄

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シ
マズ。

同日於同所

當立會人

穂積重蔵

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述べ何事ヲモ歎秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ
誓フ

宣

誓

誓

捺署
印名

赤
松
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雄